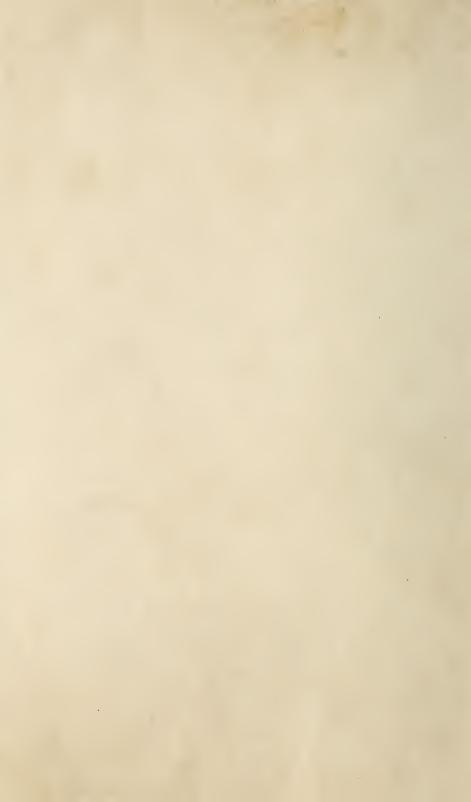


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THE

MISSIONARY HERALD

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD.

VOL. LIX. JUNE, 1863. No. 6.

A CALL FOR ITINERANT MISSIONARIES.

THE Herald for May contained an urgent appeal from the Syria mission, for reinforcement; and it was then stated that the call from many other fields was also pressing. A letter has been received from Mr. Tracy, of Madura, setting forth the need, specially, of a peculiar kind of effort there, and of the men to make that effort. He speaks of an amicable arrangement by which another society has left the Madura District to be occupied by the missionaries of the Board; of the eighteen station fields into which the District was divided some years since, of which only ten are even nominally occupied; and then of the call which has long been felt to exist, for itinerant labor, and the inability of the present stationed missionaries, with the care of their own fields upon them, to meet this call. Reference is made to a region north of Pulney, fifteen by twenty-five miles in extent, which has perhaps never been visited by a missionary; and to another, north of Dindigul, of at least four hundred and fifty square miles, filled with a dense population, but never visited. The statement is continued as follows:

"The district of Nattam, lying between Dindigul and Malur, has very rarely been visited by a missionary or catechist; and the large district lying north and east of Sivagunga, containing not far from twelve hundred square miles, and crowded with population, is almost as destitute of missionary labor as the centre of Africa. All this large portion of our mission field, comprising almost the entire northern and eastern portions of the District, is beyond the reach of the mission at present. It is not neglected of choice, but because we have not strength to cultivate it, or even occasionally to visit it. It can only be reached by an active and efficient system of itinerancy. We are satisfied, after mature reflection, that the work cannot be performed by missionaries who have the charge of a station upon their hands. We need for this work *three* men, who may devote all their energies to it, without distraction.

"The work is one which will require peculiar qualifications in those who undervol. LIX.

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take it. They must be men able and willing to endure hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. This is required of all missionaries, but particularly of men who would labor efficiently as itinerants in this country. Living in tents, and wandering from place to place, they must be satisfied to be without many of the conveniences and comforts of settled life, and to live as strangers and pilgrims in the land. If they are attracted by the very difficulties and discomforts of the undertaking, desiring, like the great Apostle to the Gentiles, to preach the gospel where Christ has not been named, they will be so much the better fitted for their work.

"They should be men of good, sound health, but especially of sound common sense; able to take care of themselves, as being yet in the body, and ready to accommodate themselves to the constantly varying circumstances in which they will be placed. Above all, they should be men of simple-hearted, single-eyed, earnest, humble piety. This, too, is needed by all missionaries, but by the itinerant more than by any other. He will see much to try his faith, much to try his patience, much to disgust him in the habits of the people; and he will need much of the meekness and gentleness of Christ, that he may not weary in instructing those that oppose themselves. He may have to labor long, seeing but little direct fruit of his labors. He must live by faith and prayer; and communion with his Saviour must take the place of communion with his brethren.

"These are rare qualifications, but rare men are needed. The work is peculiar and important, as well as difficult. The Tinnevelly itinerant mission has been rich in such persons, all of them educated in the English Universities, but simplehearted, spiritually-minded men, throwing their whole hearts into their work. Are not the same traits of character to be found among American Christians? Has not many a young chaplain in our armies, during the past two years, exhibited the very traits of character,—the same self-sacrifice, the same devotion to his arduous work, the same love for Christ and for the perishing souls of men, that are needed by an itinerant in this heathen land? Will you not send, then, immediately, *two* men to aid us in cultivating, more effectively, the field we already occupy, and *three* to labor as itinerants in the more destitute parts of our District? We need them all, and we need them at once. In the mean time, the mission will carry out, to the best of their ability, the plan of itinerancy forwarded to you.

"You may assure those whom you send, of a most cordial welcome from us who are already on the ground. We will aid them with our counsels and our prayers; we will sympathize with them in their trials, and will rejoice with them in their success; and as far as may be desirable and practicable, will join them in their labors. With all the hardships of the missionary work, it is a good and blessed work; it is a glorious work; it is a successful work. Come and aid us, beloved brethren, in laying, in this dark land, the foundations of the church of Christ; and when, in after ages, the head-stone is brought forth, with shoutings to the glory of our Saviour, we will unite in crying, 'Grace, grace unto it.'"

THE TWO GREAT IDEAS OF THE GOSPEL. (Communicated for the Herald.)

PROMINENT in the Gospel are the two ideas of Propitiation, and of Propagation. The one is made effectual by faith, the other by works. The first is founded on the priesthood of Christ, the latter on his prophetic and kingly character. The one is, in a sense, subjective,—its efficacious power is wrought in the heart through a conscious spiritual experience; the other is objective,—wrought out in benevolent effort to spread the Gospel over the world. Upon these, as foundation stones, all that is beautiful and blessed in the Gospel, as a manifestation of love to the world, rests. And they are inseparable. The faith that takes hold of, and appropriates, the sacrifice of Christ, works within the believer all that is lovely and excellent in character; and the force of felt obligation, growing out of the love of Christ and his command to send the good news of salvation to the perishing, taking the form of religious enterprise, establishes Christian institutions every where, and beautifies the earth with salvation.

It is clear that the Gospel cannot be a Gospel to the *world*, so long as this latter aspect of it is overlooked. There would be nothing on which faith could rest as an atonement, if the glad tidings of salvation had not been told to men. For "how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" The Gospel is good news to a world; but how can it be such, unless it be published to the world. It is not only something to be believed and enjoyed, but something to be also reported communicated to others. Otherwise, it is not a Gospel. A fountain from which there is no stream, soon stagnates and disappears.

The Gospel is not self-propagating; rather, perhaps, it *is* self-propagating, but only through the efforts of those who have received it. True religion is indigenous to no land and no race upon earth. It is a spontaneous growth nowhere in a ruined world; but is a principle to be planted, and transplanted, and propagated, till it shall have overspread the earth. No nation, however enlightened, has ever originated this, or any true scheme of salvation. The world by wisdom knew not God. The Gospel is a wisdom which none even of the princes of this world knew. Salvation from sin is above the reach of human device or conception. A knowledge of the way of life is from above, and must be communicated to men and to nations.

The Saviour of the world, therefore, after his crucifixion, gave command to his followers, to go and teach all nations; and the church may as safely ignore the great principle of propitiation, as this other, no less essential and important principle of propagation. In either case, Christianity is crippled, and the church on earth withers away. The power of Gospel truth is checked, whether in the heart or in the world, wherever the obligation to disseminate it ceases to be felt. How can true religion abide in a heart that has no concern for others, and that prompts to no effort or sacrifice to save the world? And how are men, who know not Christ or his cross, to be enlightened and evangelized, except it be by effort on the part of those who have themselves been saved? To deny, or ignore, this duty of *propagating* the truth, involves *religious heresy*, not less fundamental and subversive in the end, than to deny the great central idea of *propitiation* in the religion of Christ. In either case, the Gospel would become a negative and useless dispensation to man.

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The missionary enterprise gives development to this long-neglected principle of Christianity. Its great work is to spread the Gospel over the world, in the most systematic and economical way, and in the quickest possible time. Without any system or organization for self-diffusion, Christianity would fail on earth, and become extinct. It would not prove itself to be from God; would not secure the confidence and respect of mankind: would appear unfitted for a lost world. The embers of its faint existence in society, or in the individual soul which should put forth no effort to diffuse it, would soon die. Let us bear in mind the fact that Christ did not come to us, when he first came unto his own. We are of the Gentile stock. who have been Christianized by missionary labor. Our ancestors were idolaters; but early in the Christian era the Gospel was brought to them. It found them in the deepest degradation ; and it was by no effort or desire of theirs that the truth was introduced among them, or wrought out for them and for us so much of elevation. This was a work of Christian philanthropy and of individual sacrifice, and we are bound, upon the same high principle of duty, to send the same truth to those who have it not. For them it is as necessary as it was for our fathers,-as it is for us. It would do the portion of the world that is now without it, as much good as it has done to those who have it. It would be as great a gain to heathen nations to receive it, as it would be loss to the Christian nations to be deprived of it; and who can measure that loss?

But for this provision of the Gospel to which we now refer, our ancestors, —our Anglo-Saxon race—would never have been Christianized; the banner of the cross would never have gladdened our eyes. But we received this Gospel *in trust*, as well as in faith. We have received it conditionally; and it will be a blessing to us and to the world, permanently, only as this condition is fulfilled. It comes to us labeled—"Send it forward to the nations; hasten it over the earth." We are debtors to the Greeks and to the Jews; to the wise and to the unwise! We are under even higher obligations to send this good news to the yet unenlightened nations, than early Christians were to send it to our fathers. For we are in an age of clearer light, and have greater facilities for doing this work. We, too, are nearer the end of time, and the long, long delay has enhanced our obligations.

Surely the time has now come, when this great work of Christianity should be completed; when this long neglected power of the Gospel should be developed, and this last grand demonstration of its truth be made, for the end draweth nigh. w.w.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

SYRIA.—Mr. H. H. Jessup wrote from Beirut, Feb. 27: "I have just been on a visit to Tripoli with my brother. The villages in the interior, a few hours to the north-east, on the Hums road, are opening with great rapidity to the reception of the gospel. The demand for missionary labor is painfully pressing, yet we have absolutely no one to send. I never felt more strongly our weakness as a mission than during this brief visit. There is no doubt, that were that field properly

worked, a rapid harvest would follow. Four villages are pleading for help, but we can only commend them to the Lord and promise to lay their case before the churches at home. In Beirut I have a class of about twenty catechumens, most of whom are candidates for admission to the church. Brethren, pray for us.".

Mr. Calhoun also writes: "Our field, on the whole, has never appeared to me so inviting and so prosperous as now. Depend upon it, the way of the Lord is preparing in Syria. Light is spreading. In our seminary, there is an increasing interest in the study of the Bible, and I cannot but feel that a silent work of grace is going forward."

CENTRAL TURKEY.—Mr. Schneider wrote from Aintab, Feb. 7: "I recently sent one of our native pastors to Birijik, on the Euphrates, to look after our work there. He performed a marriage ceremony, and administered the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper. Two new members were received to the church. He brings a favorable report of the state and prospects of the work. 'The little band of Protestants have earned for themselves a good name among the inhabitants, and their influence is very salutary. New hearers come to the Sabbath services, and there is a friendly disposition towards the truth among the Armenians. They are quite accessible. Our brethren have much profitable intercourse with them, often going to their houses, reading and talking with them, and closing the interview with prayer. Everything looks hopeful.

"Our monthly concert in January was one of peculiar interest. We now hold it on Sabbath afternoon, when all our people can be present. Besides the intelligence from our immediate vicinity, I always give them the most recent news of the missionary work in different parts of the world, and they are ever much interested. On this occasion, I read the affecting account which Du Chaillu gives, in his African explorations, of the murder of three women on account of witchcraft. It is a very touching narrative, and deeply affected our people, especially the pastor. The following Sabbath he preached a missionary sermon, and a more moving one I have not heard for a long time. He made powerful appeals to his people. During the following week he, his wife, and all his children came to my house, all bringing their gifts with their own hands (even the youngest, a child at the breast, was not excluded) for the benefit of the benighted Africans. Their contribution amounted to \$10, which for persons in their circumstances, is very liberal. The second pastor, also, added his gift, of \$4.40. Some others have since given their mites, and others will yet do so. We trust the Lord will accept the gift, and bless it to the enlightenment and salvation of some of those benighted people. Such spontaneous developments of generosity are pleasant and promising, especially when seen in the spiritual guides of our people."

A letter has been received, signed by the different members of the Central Turkey mission who were present at the recent meeting of that mission, at Aintab, in which, referring to the action of the American Board at its last annual meeting, with reference to the protection of American citizens in Turkey, to avoid any possibility of misapprehension, they express a very high appreciation of the indefatigable and efficient efforts of Mr. Johnson, U. S. Consul for Syria, to bring the murderers of the late Mr. Coffing to justice, and also state that they "have had opportunity for knowing, that in the prosecution of that case, Mr. Johnson was amply supported by the Hon. E. J. Morris, Minister resident of the United States, near the Sublime Porte." The last Annual Report of the Board states that "thanks are due to Mr. Johnson, for his discreet and energetic measures for the apprehension of the murderers." They also wish it to be understood that in other cases, as American citizens, they have had no occasion to look to the representatives of other Governments for the protection of their rights and interests, but that "both Mr. Morris and Mr. Johnson have done every thing possible to secure the ends of justice."

GABOON.—Mr. Walker wrote, Jan. 6: "This is the week of prayer, and we hold a meeting every day, at 4, P. M. It is truly encouraging to see the large and cheerful attendance. Yesterday and to-day, six of the members of the church came down the river, who were not able to come last week in time for the communion. Adanga, the native preacher at Nengenenge, is down for a few days.

"You may be a little disappointed to learn that we received only one to the church last Sabbath, but I see no falling off in the interest. There were three or four who would have been received, but they could not get here in time. I hear a good report of them. Disturbances up the river kept them there, and the same cause will keep them here for some time. Some of the church members will go out into the surrounding villages and teach the word. Our schools are doing as well as usual.

"We are glad to notice the spirit manifested at the last annual meeting of the Board. We breathe more freely, and are very much encouraged to continue the most rigid economy. I do not know that we have ever had more occasion to thank God and take courage. May the Lord strengthen your hearts and hands for your great work. I write little of affairs at home, but if any one asks how we feel about it all, say, we die daily in the miseries of our bleeding country."

MAHRATTAS.—Rev. Messrs. Munger, Ballantine, and Bruce, with their wives, and Miss Abbott, who sailed from Boston October 29, 1862, in the ship Whampoa, Captain Pritchard, arrived at Bombay, March 3, after a very pleasant voyage of 124 days. Mr. Ballantine says: "The ship was provided with the best of stores and an abundance of everything, so that I cannot wish for better accommodations for any company yet to come out." "God blessed us wonderfully, with clear, smooth weather, with health, and accommodating officers." "The captain did every thing for us in his power." "We had preaching every Sabbath, attendance on which was voluntary with the men. The officers usually came in, the captain always." "We manifestly enjoyed the gracious presence of God's Spirit, during the last weeks of our ship life. It was delightful; and a goodly number of the sailors were not ashamed to come daily to us for instruction and religious inquiry. One has given the most cheering evidence of conversion, and Mr. Bruce feels confident of another with whom he has had specially to do. I think there were not more than three or four in the ship who did not share in the seriousness."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Mr. Lyons, of Waimea, reporting his labors for the past year, gives particulars respecting the temporal as well as the spiritual condition and prospects of thirteen distinct "parishes" into which his field is divided. Most of these parishes have "sub-pastors," some of whom would seem to be well fitted for their position, doing much good, while others have less to recommend them. In some places there is a fair degree of prosperity, in others the people are miserably poor and the population is diminishing; and in some iniquity abounds, many professing Christians seeming spiritually dead, while "the wicked are active and heavendaring." The details would fill nearly eight pages of the Herald, and of course cannot be published. Mr. Lyons had visited each of these "out-parishes," Waimanu excepted, three times during the year, performing the duties of pastor and looking after the interests of schools. Fifty-six persons were received to the different churches by profession. The whole number of members is not far from 2,000. "Notwithstanding the general great poverty of the people, their contributions have been quite commendable;—for pastors' support, \$781.37; for foreign missions, \$214.63; and for church-building purposes, \$647.25; total, \$1,643.25." Something has also been done for Lahainaluna seminary. "Three annual meetings were held, two of sub-pastors and one of teachers,"—"great meetings," at which reports were presented from each out-parish, and very many topics connected with the social, moral and religious interests of the people were discussed. A list of fifteen such topics is given, including 'family worship,' the better observance of the Sabbath,' 'duties towards the poor and destitute,' and 'the duties of subpastors.'

A letter from Mr. Pogue announces that the new buildings at Lahainaluna, to replace those destroyed by fire in July last, are completed; two for dormitories, with accommodations for about eighty pupils, and one for chapel and recitation rooms. 'The whole cost about \$8,000, and "so far as buildings are concerned," it is said, "we are now much more comfortably situated than we have ever been before."

Mr. O. H. Gulick, now the missionary at Kau, in a letter dated January 27, presents an unpleasant picture of the instability of Hawaiian character, as shown by the readiness with which the people there gave themselves up to intemperance after Mr. Shipman's death, and while they had no pastor. From one-third to onehalf of the church members, he supposes, had in this way gone more or less astray, before he went among them. "By a strong vote of the church lunas, or deacons, about eighty drinking members have been suspended." At Punaluu and vicinity, about sixty, most of whom had been drinking, have joined the Papists, the priest telling that if they joined his church, they could confess to him in private and be forgiven, no one else knowing anything about it; but if they remained with the Calvinists, the minister would herald their names as those who must be disciplined, and they would have to confess in public, before the church. Both the drinking and the going over to Romanism seem now to have mostly ceased; and though so many have gone astray, many others are found to be "steadfast upon the side of the Lord." In business matters, and in benevolent contributions, the church has done well during the year, having paid to Mrs. Shipman a balance of \$98, contributed, at monthly concert, about \$200 for missions, and raised \$190 in money, towards finishing a church at Kahuku Kau. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, assisted by Mrs. L. H. Gulick, of the Micronesia mission, now with them, have commenced a boarding-school for girls, which they hope will increase and become a permanent institution. They have now six pupils.

DAKOTAS.—Mr. Riggs wrote from St. Anthony, Minnesota, April 21, that important events were transpiring The condemned men at Mankato were probably then on their way to Davenport, Iowa, [where, it is understood, they are to be kept as prisoners,] the boat which was to take them having passed up the Minnesota the week before. The whole matter of their removal was to be kept a secret until it was actually accomplished. When it is known, Mr. Riggs says, "there will be great wailing in the camp at Fort Snelling," [among the women.] The latter camp was also to be removed very soon, and Mr. J. P. Williamson was intending to accompany the Indians. "It will be quite a comfort and assistance to them," Mr. Riggs writes, "to have him with them. Sabbath before last I assisted him in baptizing sixty-five, of whom only two were men; and last Sabbath we baptized their children. He has still quite a number on his list of applicants, and this state of things makes it quite essential that he, or some one, should go with them."

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LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

Mahratta Mission.—India.

REPORTS.

PORTIONS of a report of the "Ahmednuggur Branch" of the Mahratta mission, prepared for publication in India, and also reports from most of the stations of the mission, for the year 1862, have been received. The following extracts from these documents, with a condensed abstract of other portions, will present the more important facts.

The Ahmednuggur Branch.

There were, in connection with the Ahmednuggur Branch of the Mahratta mission, at the close of 1862, five missionaries with their wives, two native pastors and four licentiates; sixty native helpers, including school teachers, and two tract colporters. There were six stations, (two of them unoccupied by a missionary,) forty-one out-stations, where religious services were held every Sabbath, and twenty churches, containing 588 members, with 407 baptized children.

The statistics of these churches are given in the following table :

Statistics o	f the	Churches	of	the	Ahmednuggur	Branch	for	1862.
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Churches.	Members, Jan. 1.	Received on pro- fession.	Received by letter.	Dismissed to other churches.	Excommunicated.	Died.	Members, Dec. 31.	Children baptized in 1862.	Bap. children rec. to communion.	No. of baptized children, Dec. 31.	Villages repre-
Ahmednuggur, 1st,"2d,Seroor,Khokar,Shingvay,Chande,Lonee,Lonee,Bagaum,Dedgaum,Dedgaum,Kendal,Kendal,Shingave,Shingave,Satral,Rahuri,Newasse,Sonai,Padhegaum,	$\begin{array}{c} 103\\ 30\\ 27\\ 66\\ 21\\ 12\\ 15\\ 35\\ 25\\ 20\\ 10\\ 21\\ 25\\ 20\\ 10\\ 9\\ 9\\ 17\\ 15\\ 22\\ 13\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ . \\ 6 \\ . \\ 3 \\ . \\ 1 \end{array} $			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·21 21 11 11 ····· ···· 11 ····21 11	$\begin{array}{c} 113\\ 37\\ 30\\ 66\\ 23\\ 42\\ 11\\ 17\\ 38\\ 28\\ 22\\ 23\\ 29\\ 20\\ 9\\ 9\\ 15\\ 14\\ 16\\ 21\\ 14\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 7\\ 2\\ 8\\ 7\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\\ 7\\ 1\\ 3\\ 2\\ .\\ 5\\ 1\\ .\\ 1\\ 2 \end{array} $	5 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 76\\ 16\\ 36\\ 88\\ 16\\ 32\\ 5\\ 17\\ 27\\ 12\\ 13\\ 10\\ 10\\ 6\\ 8\\ 3\\ 3\\ 12\\ 8\\ 9\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 8\\1\\4\\2\\4\\6\\4\\5\\7\\7\\5\\7\\4\\3\\4\\9\\3\\5\\6\\5\end{array} $
Totals,	545	64	9	9	9	12	588	58	16	407	109

No new churches have been formed the past year. The existing churches have received new members from other villages, so that at the close of the year, 109 towns and villages were represented in the twenty churches,—thirteen more than at the close of the previous year. Thus the gospel is working its way like leaven, and spreading to one village after another.

Difficulties - Persecutions.

The reports of the different brethren show the serious obstacles experienced during the past year in carrying on their work. In some churches, difficulties have arisen which have resulted in the excommunication of some of the members and the suspension of others; yet we believe the churches have advanced in Christian knowledge and in piety, and the reports from some of them show a much better state of feeling at the close of the year than at the beginning. Many members who had sinned have repented; those who had cherished feelings of ill will towards their brethren have been brought to a better state of mind, and peace and harmony have taken the place of jealousy and discord.

As to the outward persecution experienced by some of the churches, we think it may prove to be rather a mercy than a judgment. It has tended to separate the wheat from the chaff,-to show who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and who have only a name to live while they are dead. It has also served to exhibit before the heathen the true nature of Christianity; and men who have desired to enter the church have learned what self-denial they will be called to exercise, if they profess the religion of Christ. We have no doubt that all these things will work for the furtherance of the gospel, and that hereafter we shall have reason to praise the name of our Heavenly Father for all his dealings with us, even those which seemed most painful and severe.

Helpers-Schools.

It is worthy of remark, that while the number of our native helpers and licentiates is only three more than it was at the close of the previous year, the number of places where Christians reside is now thirteen more. In general, where there is even one Christian, there is some interest, and some special encouragement for labor. But we are unable to follow up this interest as we could wish, for want of men and means. Of the 109 places where Christians reside in this district, there are only 41 where regular religious services are held on the Sabbath, leaving 68 unsupplied.

We have had 29 schools in operation during the year, containing about 285 scholars, of whom 28 were girls. These schools are in many respects unsatisfactory, yet some of them are bringing forth good fruit. The scholars who come from them to Ahmednuggur, seeking admission to the school for catechists, are not only far in advance of those who came in former years, in point of scholarship, but they have a more correct knowledge of Christianity and deeper religious impressions, and are, therefore, better prepared to be trained for the work of catechists and teachers.

We endeavor to make every school a centre of light, and thus far we have succeeded, even better than we had dared to hope, amidst the numerous discouragements which occur in this department of our labors. In the twentynine schools we do not include that for catechists, nor the girls' school at Ahmednuggur, these being of a higher grade.

It should be added, that the expenses of these common schools are very small; not more than from sixty to eighty rupees a year, for each.

Vernacular Education Society.

Mention is made of the (English) Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, and of the examination of native teachers competing for prizes, held in April, 1862. (See Herald, for August last, page 238.)

It is intended that these examinations shall be held annually. The rewards, on the next occasion, are to vary from ten to forty rupees, and it is understood that the examination will be much more strict than it was last year. The prizes offered by the society are a great stimulus to our vernacular school teachers, in fitting themselves for the duties of their position, and an important help, when obtained, to those whose wages are not large; and they render the station of a teacher much more honorable and advantageous than native Christians are generally disposed to consider it. We are glad to see that the Bible has a prominent place in these examinations.

Annual Meeting of the Mission-Singing.

The usual anniversary of the mission was held October 30th and 31st, and November 1st. The meetings were attended with a great degree of interest, and their influence upon the native brethren was most excellent. It is needless to enter into particulars, but there was one new feature in the meetings on this occasion, which deserves to be mentioned. One evening was devoted to singing the praises of Christ in the native style, which may be called a Chris-A Kirttan, among the tian Kirttan. Hindoos, is a meeting at which a Gosavi, or religious teacher, celebrates the praises of some god, with singing and instrumental music. On this occasion the form was preserved, but the subject was wholly new. The hero was the Man of Calvary; he who was holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners. The poetry was chiefly composed by Krishnarow, a young native brother of Ahmednuggur, possessed of much poetic feeling, and who seems to have consecrated this, and indeed all his talents, to the service of Christ. Three or four persons stood back of him on the platform, who, at the close of nearly every verse, joined in a refrain, or chorus. After singing a few verses in this manner, an exposition of the song was given, and any remarks were made that might suggest themselves to the leader. There was much artistic skill displayed, both in the execution of the music and in its adaptation to the poetry. The effect, at times, was highly dramatic, yet it was always serious and impressive, and it gave to some of us new ideas in respect to the use that may be made of the native music of this land.

During the succeeding two months, it being a time of vacation in our schools, the same native brethren visited many places in our first and second northern districts, and in some villages crowds assembled to hear the Christian Kirttan. This singing of Christian songs has led many to listen to the truth, who were never before willing to give ear to the important declarations of the word of God; and in the case of some, the tears running down their cheeks have testified to their deep interest. May many around us thus become interested in the gospel, and be brought to accept it as the message of God to their souls.

Benevolence.

No effort was made at the anniversary to induce the native brethren to make contributions, as in the previous year. It was thought best not to do so, inasmuch as many had been reduced to great distress by the scarcity of rain during the last rainy season, and the consequent high price of provisions. Nevertheless, many Christians were unwilling to be denied the privilege of presenting their thank-offerings to the Lord, and these were presented, very quietly, but with hearts evidently full of gratitude, on the last day of the meeting. A watch, a woman's garment of fine texture, ornaments of various kinds, and rupees, half and quarter rupees, were brought forward and placed upon the table. One hundred or one hundred and fifty rupees, in money and valuable articles, were given and subscribed, showing that the benevolent spirit of the native Christians was not an evanescent feeling.

STATION REPORTS.

Ahmednuggur.

THE native pastor of the first church at Ahmednuggur having been absent, laboring at Bombay and Satara, the church has been without his services for the whole year. Fifteen members were received, on profession, in October, and some notice of the occasion, has already been published in the Herald. Five members were dismissed to other churches. The present number in the church is 113, living in seven different villages, besides Ahmednuggur. To the second church, seven members were received by profession and two by letter, and it is said, "We have reason to praise God that the labors of the faithful pastor have been so greatly blessed, even in the midst of severe trials." The church at Lonee has received no addition.

Schools.

In the school for catechists, under Mr. Bissell's care, there have been thirty-six pupils, of whom eight were young men with families. The general deportment of the pupils, and their progress in study, have been commendable. "The religious interest in the school has been such as calls for grateful mention." Eight of the pupils have united with the church during the year, and at its close there were but eight who were not professing Christians. Four of the young men have been sent out to labor as teachers or catechists, not expecting to return to the school, while others are employed in the same way for a few months, who will then resume their studies. The number of candidates applying for admission to this school, and worthy of being aided, is increasing yearly; but this year the mission was obliged to say to "a fine class of candidates," that their examination was satisfactory, and they would be glad to receive them, but had not the means to do so. This want, however, was unexpectedly met, in part, by the generosity of a native gentleman, who offered a sum sufficient to support ten of the candidates for two years.

In the school for girls, under the care of Mrs. Ballantine, there have been about fifty pupils. Six have been received to the church. Eight of the larger girls were married during the year, six of them to catechists and teachers employed by this mission, and two to respectable men connected with other missions. This school has received several special donations from friends in England, Scotland and America. The school for boys of the higher castes, continues to prosper. A teacher who was for many years engaged in Miss Farrar's school for girls, has been employed, since her death, to teach a boys' school in a building erected and presented to the mission by Col. Pottinger.

Licentiates—Manifested Friendliness.

The class mentioned in former reports as pursuing theological studies, came together again in April, but somewhat reduced in number, two being unable longer to attend, without too much interference with their duties as teachers of schools. There were seven who continued their studies until the meeting of the mission in October, when four of them were licensed to preach the gospel. One of these has gone with Mr. Harding to the new station at Sholapoor, and the other three have been put in charge of churches. The report says:

The going forth of members of this class, thus licensed to preach, forms a new era in the history of the mission. What the result will be we do not know, but we have strong hope that they will do well, and will become good pastors of native churches. So strongly are the members of the mission impressed with the importance of efforts to train such men for evangelistic and pastoral labor, that it has been decided to collect another class in May next, to be prepared by a three-years' course of study, for the same work. The young men are at hand, ready to study, and desirous to serve God in the gospel of his Son. Providence seems to point to the necessity of training pastors for the numerous churches rising up all around us, and extending their influence into village after village.

The publication of a book of "Hymns for Children," in Mahratta, with tunes, is spoken of with interest. The people, it is said, "are much more easily impressed with truth when presented in the form of poetry and put to music."

Incidents have occurred, which, while showing the enmity of some, have led to a very gratifying manifestation of interest in the missionaries and their work, on the part of English residents and of many natives. An incendiary, after several attempts, succeeded in burning a row of five thatched houses, occupied by converts. Clothing, books, and other valuable articles were also consumed; but efforts were at once made for the relief of the poor Christians, "and the result of the whole was, that instead of the poor, thatched houses, we now have some that are substantially built, [covered with tiles] and in little danger of fire." The year has thus been one exhibiting "both the lights and the shadows of missionary life."

Seroor and Kolgaum.

These stations have been still under the superintendence of Mr. Bissell, but his labors have been mostly in connection with the school for catechists, at Ahmednuggur. He has been able to spend but little time in the districts, but says: "The Lord has carried on his work by his own instrumentalities. Seven persons have been added to the churches by profession; four at Seroor, where there is a native pastor, and three at Kolgaum. Others have declared their full belief in the truth of Christianity, and have encouraged those about to be baptized. At Kolgaum, with one exception, the members of the church (now seventeen) have maintained a consistent Christian walk." One young man has been suspended for dishonesty. The school there has been, for various reasons, much interrupted. At Seroor, the thirty members of the church belong to nineteen different families, and reside in seven different places. The native pastor seems to have labored much and faithfully, on tours and in other ways, among the heathen. The drought, and high prices of grain, have pressed heavily upon the people, in these as in other districts.

Rahuri.

Mr. Abbott reports that the year at this station has been one of trial to the missionary and to the native Christians. The high price of grain, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining subsistence in any honest, Christian way, have presented strong temptations to resort to such expedients as are adopted by the heathen. Persecution on the part of native officials has also greatly discouraged some of the Christians; and caste prejudice has proved another source of trial. Twelve persons have been received on profession, to the five churches in the district, and three have been excommunicated, within the year. There are now one hundred and fourteen members, living in twenty-one villages, not including those residing where there are other churches. There have been five village schools, three of them sustained only a part of the time, as the children are taken away when they can earn anything, to help support the families. A girls' school at Rahuri was kept in operation eight months of the year, with ten pupils, regular in their attendance. Most of the villages of the district have been visited by the missionary, and "the reception everywhere met with, and the attention given to religious instruction, have been very gratifying." The villages are also visited by the catechists, and thus Christian knowledge is being diffused.

Khokar.

Mr. Barker, reporting the Khokar district, says:

The past year has been one of peculiar trial in connection with our work. Bitter persecution on account of caste has arisen, and this has revealed the strength of some, and the weakness of others; and the utter unfitness of a few to remain in connection with the church. An unusually large number have been excommunicated, some of them for the grossest sins. Cases of discipline have been frequent, and the attendance on divine worship has been painfully small. Here and there a Judas or a Peter has appeared, giving his pastor and his Christian brethren much anxiety. Many weary hours have been spent in hearing from the suffering Christians the story of their persecutions, and many more in efforts to comfort them, and direct their attention to such portions of the Bible as are calculated to give consolation.

In addition to the increased care of the five churches in the district, the famine (which was especially severe in this region) has compelled, and still compels us to witness much distress, without the ability to relieve it. But He who hath set the day of prosperity over against the day of adversity. has graciously permitted us to witness events which call for special thanksgiving. The work has spread more rapidly than ever before in the western and northwestern parts of the district. A fine church edifice, and a residence for a missionary, have been completed in that region; several persons, from a somewhat numerous caste, not before represented in our churches, have been admitted to the communion; many of the Christians have manifested the graces of the Spirit in the midst of severe trials, and all the churches have commenced to give systematically, and for the most part cheerfully, for the spread of the gospel.

To the church at *Khokar*, only two persons were received on profession and three by letter, while three were excommunicated. Serious difficulties have occurred on account of caste prejudice. The church has extended a call to one of the recent graduates from the theological class at Ahmednuggur, and he will probably be ordained soon.

Panchegaum Church.

The victory over caste, in the church at *Panchegaum*, mentioned in the report of last

year, was not so complete as was hoped. When a Mang offered himself for union with the church, in April, a few opposed, on account of his caste, and unsupported charges were brought against him; but after a long session on the subject, the vote for his admission was unanimous. Now, however, heathen relatives of the Christians set themselves diligently at work to create divisions in the church, and if possible to ruin the character of prominent members. "Pages might be filled with narratives of the varied annoyances to which the Christians were subjected, for having 'doubly defiled' themselves by receiving a Mang." Some of the members bore all their trials with a most admirable Christian spirit, but not all. "The faith of three persons was not equal to the severe test. They denied Christ in the most open manner, took part with their heathen neighbors in persecuting the church, and were excommunicated by unanimous vote." "The shameful treatment which the helpers connected with this church received from the Mahars, naturally led them to labor more among the Mangs, and their efforts have not been without fruit. Near the close of the year, three men, of more than average intelligence and influence among that caste, were baptized." Others are receiving instruction with reference to examination and baptism.

Church at Satral.

" The providence of God has wrought, with his grace, in a wonderful manner in that portion of this District occupied by the Satral church." The donation by Mr. Tytler, English collector and magistrate, of funds for building a chapel and mission-house at Pimplus, under affecting circumstances connected with the death of a daughter, was reported in 1861. These buildings have been erected-"a neat, gothic, stone church,-under the shade of the beautiful tamarind tree that sheltered his child's tent,-and a fine house for the residence of a missionary." Superintending the erection of these buildings, in 1861 and 1862, Mr. Barker frequently visited Pimplus, which is "a fine centre for operations." "On such occasions, the members of the Satral church usually came together, and opportunity was also afforded for preaching in the large villages in that region." Six persons were added to the church by profession, during the year, and "mainly through the influence of a man baptized in 1861, who lives midway between Pimplus and the Godavery, the interest has spread in a remarkable manner in that region; so that there are now inquirers in villages thirty-two miles north from Satral."

Benevolence-Schools.

In connection with the churches at Wadgaum and Padhegaum, nothing of special interest has occurred. The benevolent contributions of Christians in the district have been diminished by the "famine prices" of grain, making it exceedingly difficult for them to obtain their daily food. "The amount of the offerings, out of their deep poverty, is twenty-eight rupees." It has been, for the same reason, a trying year for the schools also. There were seven in operation a part of the time, but all quite small; and when the famine was most severe, nearly all of them were broken up, every child that could earn anything being taken away and put at work. On the whole, it is believed, "the persecution that has come upon the churches has resulted in good, in several respects. Unworthy persons have been prevented from seeking baptism, the churches have been sifted, and the true followers of Christ have been drawn more closely to each other, and led to look away more than heretofore from all earthly reliances, to the great Head of the Church." The five churches of the district now contain 117 members. There were added during the year, by profession, fifteen; by letter, three. Six were excommunicated and three died. In a letter accompanying his report, Mr. Barker speaks of the mission's urgent need of a reinforcement.

Satara.

Mr. Dean, who reports this station for the year 1862, was the only missionary at the station during most of the year. He was aided by the native pastor from Bombay, and when at Satara they usually had preaching in both chapels twice on the Sabbath. The attendance has been somewhat greater than it was in 1861. Two persons were received to the church-one on profession and one by letter. A small school, for girls and a few small boys, with about fifteen pupils, was in operation ten months of the year. Mr. Moduk, the native pastor of the church at Bombay, who spent most of the year at Satara, has been untiringly faithful in his labors, and has exerted a wide and happy influence, especially over the young, and the better educated part of the community. He has spent much time in private conversation on religious subjects, with persons who called on him at his house. Mr. Dean has also had like opportunities, and remarks, "Perhaps this has been the most encouraging part of

our work." "There are very few days when we are here, in which some persons do not come to talk with us, and some repeat their visits frequently. Some seem really to love the truth, but have not courage to withstand the bitter opposition they must meet if they openly embrace Christianity. Considerable time has been employed in preaching tours, about two hundred villages having been visited during the year by the missionaries and the three catechists, some of them repeatedly. "We have ready access, everywhere, to the people," Mr. Dean remarks, "and usually good congregations to hear us, varying, with the size of the villages, from twentyfive to two or three hundred.

Bombay and Sholapoor.

Mr. Harding writes from Sholapoor, where he had been for about two months; but first speaks of Bombay, which place he visited in December. Ramkrishnapunt, (Rev. R. V. Moduk), after spending a year at Satara, had returned to his charge at Bombay. His people had much desired his return, are united in him, and "the prospects of the church seem, on the whole, better than ever before." "The audience on the Sabbath is just now larger than it has been for several years, and the weekly prayer-meeting is also well attended." Two deacons were chosen by the church during Mr. Harding's visit, none having been previously appointed. During the year, two persons had been received to the church on profession, and two dismissed by letter, to the second church in Ahmednuggur. At present, there are several interesting inquirers.

Most of his two months at Sholapoor, Mr. Harding had spent in touring. A graduate of the Ahmednuggur theological class was with him as an assistant. Two other persons, a teacher and a catechist, went with them to the field, who were expected to be stationed at Barsee, thirty-six miles north of Sholapoor. Several persons there had manifested great interest in Christianity and had earnestly requested a Christian teacher; but the Brahmins made most determined opposition; it was impossible to rent a house; and when the teacher undertook to remain in a tent till a house could be built, he was greatly annoyed. His letters to Mr. Harding were not forwarded from the post office, Mr. Harding's letters to him were not delivered, and when he threatened to report the unfaithfulness of the post-master, who was a Brahmin, he and another Christian with him, were complained of to the highest authority in the village, and fined, on the charge of using abusive language. "Nothing," says Mr. Harding. "could be more unjust. The charge was wholly false, as doubtless every one knew;" and had it not been that the wife of the teacher was ill, they would have gone to prison rather than pay the fine. Barsee is spoken of as on many accounts an interesting place, and it is hoped that better things may be reported from there ere long. Respecting the new Sholapoor field generally, Mr. Harding says: "It is certainly a most interesting one, and in regard to the character of the people and the facilities for reaching them, it is perhaps second to no other on this side of India. I have strong hope that our labors will be blessed."

Madura Mission.—India.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE report of this mission for the year 1862, is received. It pays a just tribute to the worth of Mr. Scudder, so early and suddenly removed from his work, and notices the death of two children of the mission families; but states that, with slight exceptions, the usual health has been enjoyed, and the usual labor performed, by the adult members of the mission circle.

The Madura Collectorate, in which the mission is situated, exclusive of several zemindaries, contains an area of about 10,000 square miles, and a population of 1,800,000. The area and population of the different station fields are given as follows:

Station. Squ	are miles.	Villages.	Population.
Madura,	411	419	198,250
Battalagunda,	250		75,000
Dindigul,	1,091	1,667	252,377
Pulney,	980	137	142,456
Periaculum,	250	117	65,141
Cumbum,	650	160	101,167
Malur,	$617\frac{1}{2}$	780	138,776
Tirupuvanum,	256	450	80,000
Manamadura,	256	400	75,000
Sivagunga,	300	350	65,000
Mandapasalie,	516	400	150,000
Tirumungalum	$1, 618\frac{1}{2}$	894	179,672

Many of these numbers are given as exact, but some are only approximations to accuracy. Very many of the numerous villages have been visited by the missionaries and their native helpers, within the year, with the gospel message; but the impossibility of reaching all, or of performing any great amount of labor in any considerable proportion of the whole number, with the present missionary force, must be at once apparent. The details presented respecting the condition of, and the labors at, the various stations and out-stations, would occupy quite too much room in the Herald, and must be omitted. They indicate much faithful labor, not only on the part of the missionaries, but of many among the native helpers also. The brother at Madura reports, that the gospel has been preached, by himself and his six helpers, at 182 villages and hamlets in his district within the year; Mr. Webb, of Dindigul, has preached himself at 32 places; Mr. Noyes, of Cumbum, with his helpers, at 101; Mr. Burnell, of Malur, and his assistants, at 182; in the districts of Manamadura and Sivagunga, 106 villages have heard the word, and in the Mandapasalie field, 340.

The following tables present the more important statistics of the mission :

					C	hurc	hes.							
STATION	8.		Number of churches.	Added on profes- sion.	Added on certifi- cate.	Dismissed.	Excommunicated.	Suspended.	Struck from the church records.	Restored.	Deaths.	Now in good standing.	Gain or loss upon last year.	Received on pro- fession from the first.
Battalagunda, Dindigul, . Madura, . Manamadura,* Mandapasalie, Malur, . Pasumalie, Periaculum, . Pulney, . Sivagunga, . Tirumungalum, Tirupuvanum, Usalampatti,† Cumbum, .	• • • • • • • • •	· · · · · ·	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ \end{array} $	22215 .11 11 855 .6	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \\ 12 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 33 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ . \\ 7 \end{array} $	8 8 1 6 2 1 2 35	· 4 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 4 \\ \cdot \\ 7 \end{array} $	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 2 2	$119 \\ 70 \\ 141 \\ 372 \\ 26 \\ 56 \\ 37 \\ 4 \\ 21 \\ 123 \\ 16 \\ 129$	$\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ +12 \\ +6 \\ -11 \\ +3 \\ +37 \\ +6 \\ +3 \\ -11 \\ -42 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 70\\ 160\\ 178\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\ .\\$
Total, .	•	•	29	55	71	63	8	9	18	9	26	1,144	+17	1,503
* The member	s are	* The members are counted with Tirupuyanum, t Members counted with Tirumungalum,											lum.	

The members are counted with Tirupuvanum.

† Members counted with Tirumungalum.

Congregations.

STATIONS.		Number of congregations.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total.	Men able to read.	Women able to read.	Children able to read.	Average at- tendance on the Sabbath.	Balance of gain or loss.
Battalagunda, Dindigul, Madura, Manamadura, Mandapasalie, Malur, Pasumalie, Periaculum, Pulney, Sivagunga, Tirumungalum, Tirupuvanun, Usalampatti, Cumbum,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$ \begin{array}{c} 12\\11\\19\\1\\44\\8\\1\\5\\4\\3\\14\\3\\6\\18\end{array} $	$128 \\ 137 \\ 194 \\ 9 \\ 628 \\ 52 \\ 14 \\ 866 \\ 67 \\ 22 \\ 225 \\ 23 \\ 42 \\ 303 \\$	$\begin{array}{r} 83\\110\\180\\5\\533\\66\\8\\74\\51\\24\\195\\30\\37\\300\end{array}$	$180 \\ 217 \\ 231 \\ 5 \\ 764 \\ 91 \\ 23 \\ 130 \\ 89 \\ 37 \\ 299 \\ 43 \\ 57 \\ 497 \\ 100 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 391\\ 464\\ 605\\ 19\\ 1,925\\ 209\\ 45\\ 290\\ 207\\ 83\\ 719\\ 96\\ 136\\ 1,100\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52\\ 56\\ 87\\ 4\\ 159\\ 26\\ 14\\ 16\\ 13\\ 13\\ 103\\ 10\\ 12\\ 113\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 20 \\ 38 \\ \cdot \\ 31 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \cdot \\ 22 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 17 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 34\\ 47\\ 57\\ .\\ 82\\ 19\\ 13\\ 15\\ 14\\ 6\\ 47\\ 3\\ .\\ 37\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 242\\ 307\\ 403\\ 11\\ 1,017\\ 140\\ 99\\ 147\\ 122\\ 455\\ 4566\\ 105\\ 82\\ 529\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -56 \\ +26 \\ +13 \\ -5 \\ -154 \\ -32 \\ -4 \\ +290 \\ +57 \\ -16 \\ -24 \\ -11 \\ +23 \\ -200 \end{array}$
Total, .		149	1,930	1,696	2,663	6,289	678	194	374	3,705	-83

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Helpers and Schools.

				Nat	ive A	Assist	ants	•	Sta	tion a	and V	illage	Scho	ools.
Statio	ons.		Pastors.	Catechists.	Readers.	School mas- ters.	School mis- tresses.	Total native assistants.	Schools.	Christian boys.	Christian girls.	Heathen boys.	Heathen girls.	Total of scholars.
Cumbum, . Battalagunda, Dindigul, . Madura, . Manamadura, Mandapasalie, Malur, . Pasumalie, . Periaculum, Pulney, . Sivagunga, . Tirupuvanum, Usalampatti,	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	1 3	$14 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 25 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 12 \\ 3 \\ 4$				$ \begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 15 \\ 13 \\ 25* \\ 1 \\ 49 \\ 10 \\ 6^{\dagger} \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 19 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ . \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ . \\ \end{array} $	$79 \\ 32 \\ 266 \\ 36 \\ . \\ 74 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 30 \\ 14 \\ 2 \\ 45 \\ 2 \\ . $	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\ 13\\ 13\\ 21\\ \cdot\\ 14\\ 7\\ 8\\ 11\\ 8\\ 1\\ 18\\ 2\\ \cdot\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45\\ 37\\ 90\\ 76\\ 33\\ 33\\ .\\ 20\\ 6\\ 10\\ 20\\ 74\\ .\end{array}$	1 5 1 1 3 1 4	$131 \\ 83 \\ 134 \\ 135 \\ . \\ 121 \\ 60 \\ 18 \\ 61 \\ 31 \\ 14 \\ 83 \\ 82 \\ . \\$
Total,		•	6	93	39	49	16	199	66	369	123	444	16	95 3

* Including two teachers in the female boarding school.

† Including four teachers in the seminary.

In the seminary at Pasumalie there are four teachers and 58 pupils, 43 of whom are pursuing the full course of study. In all, from the beginning, 249 pupils have left this institution, of whom 169 have been, and 119 are now in the service of the mission, as helpers. Six of the pupils were received to the church during the year. The female boarding school, at Madura, has two native teachers and 46 pupils. Five united with the church during the year. The school has been much blessed, and is thought to be now "prepared to do more than ever before towards advancing the interests of female education." The report presents the following "thoughts suggested by the state of the work."

1. There is a great work before us. The area, the population, the multitude of villages, all remind us that the work is great.

2. Our line of operations seems to be in the right direction. The turning of the people from their idolatry, and their assembling in Christian congregations in their own villages, with the organization of churches among them, and the ordination of native pastors, in due time, for the churches, is that course of development and growth which we wish to see. We point to the reports now given, to show that this is the way in which God is leading us. Our out-stations, all our village congregations, and the employment in these of nearly all our native helpers, show that our work is in the right direction, and that our labor is not in vain.

Self-Support.

3. Yet a distinctive, and what may almost be called a new development, is needed. There have been two marked methods of labor in the mission. The first was a system of schools for the children of the heathen. The second, is the system of village congregations, with the organization of churches in the out-stations, when the way is prepared, and the ordination of native pastors over them. We need, now, to look and labor distinctively for the development of selfsupport in these native institutions. This cannot be brought about in a day, but must be the result of growth. Missionary societies are, however, right in pressing this point on their missions. With us, limitation in our funds begins to require it; the good of the native Christians requires it; the growing demand for new out-stations among the thousands of our villages, while our means do not increase, demands it; and the Bible demands it. We, therefore, cannot stop to argue this question further. We will only turn our attention to it, and address ourselves to the work itself.

We can now record some progress in this respect. The idea has been set forth among our people, and the doctrine is, in some cases, accepted and acted upon. Every church having a native pastor, has contributed something for his support. The amount is in some cases small, but the principle of self-support is thus introduced. Every contribution proclaims it, and the importance of it is becoming more and more felt. At our meeting in September, a helper read an essay, by appointment, on the subject. and took, in theory at least, a well advanced position. The Native Evangelical Society, during the year, with a very slight exception, has entirely relieved the mission of the support of five native pastors. At all the out-stations, an increasing amount is done by the native Christians toward the building and repairing of their churches, and they sustain all the incidental expenses of their worship. But in hardly any out-station has there been anything done as yet, by the native Christians, towards paying their catechist or school-master. This subject, however, we have resolved to lay before them during this year, 1863.

While we make these acknowledgments of our own duty in this matter, we will speak but briefly to our home supporters. The Scripture saith, that in due time we shall reap, if we faint not; and again, "Behold the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain."

Native Agency.

4. Our native agency is of great importance. Our missionaries are but eleven; our native assistants, 199. The VOL. LIX. 12

character of their work does not diminish their importance. They are, for all practical purposes, evangelists; and they have, practically, received from us a commission as such, if not from the Lord Jesus. Kurupatham told the truth when he wrote, in his report, "Mr. Scudder placed in my charge thirty-two villages." He doubtless also tells the truth, in the declaration, "I have visited these villages from month to month. I have preached in all of them once, and in some, several times." And whether he, and others like him, have or have not, virtually, a commission from the Head of the Church, let the same declaration and his next sentence say,-""The heathen have treated me with respect, and have listened with attention to the truths I have uttered." The native assistants are not, all of them, all we could wish, nor are we ourselves; but of most of them we have good comfort, believing that they are the servants of the Lord, as we also are.

Time Needed.

5. In establishing self-supporting institutions, we need time and divine guidance. We do not need time because it is a matter to be deferred as long as we can put it off, but because it can be accomplished only through the growth of knowledge and grace in the native Christians. Grace, in them, springs not up at our demand; but, with God's blessing, there is first the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear. Nor, even in the mere mode of accomplishing it, does any one of us pretend to a full comprehension of the subject. At some of the larger stations, the question presses for some kind of solution. Already, open doors for the establishment of out-stations are not entered, for the limit of pecuniary means to a station has been reached, and the practical problem is, to increase native help with no increase of means. Some of the smaller stations present, as yet, no such necessity, but we see that in this vital part of the

work we need the guidance of Him who said, "Lo I am with you." We need also to see, among all our people, the realization of the promise, "And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams; and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit, and they shall prophesy."

Gaboon Mission.- Mest Africa.

ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. WALKER sends a "brief summary of operations for the year 1862." The health of most of the members of the mission families has been feeble, yet no one has been confined to the house by sickness more than a day or two, during the year, and there has been little sickness in the church. No death has occurred. In other particulars, the report will be found much more encouraging than has often been the case with like documents from this field.

The Church.

Eighteen persons have been received to the communion of the church the past year, all by haptism, on profession of their faith. Four are freemen, and fourteen are slaves. Six of the slaves are females, the husbands of four of them being members of the church, and those of the other two are candidates for admission. There has been evident increase in knowledge, and we trust in piety, among most of the members. One case of discipline, suspension and restoration, on profession of penitence, has occurred. There are two other cases to be acted on, but both of the persons are at Nengenenge. These three persons are Bakeles, and of some years' standing in the church. There are now thirty-three native members, in good standing. We have a prospect of receiving quite a number more, of those who are now inquiring, and we pray for

a large increase of such as shall be saved.

The Sabbath school numbers from forty to fifty, principally those who are connected with our mission schools. A substantial and pleasant church building has been erected, 42 by 26 feet. The expense of this was defrayed entirely by foreigners residing in or visiting the Gaboon, and we have on hand a surplus fund of one hundred and sixty dollars, being about twice the amount paid out on the building.

Out-stations.

The station at Nengenenge has been kept up by a native member of the church, and through him the gospel has sounded out in all that region. There was an exploration made in September, among the Pangwes, but no station formed. The people did not seem to be settled enough to warrant fixing a location. Two young men made a stay of about a month at King Duka's; but they learned that a Mpongwe prophet is without honor in his own country. The same persons went to Kama, and spent about six weeks. There they hope to locate, and preach the gospel. Traveling and other expenses on such tours are small, as the traders permit any of our people to go and come in their boats.

Schools.

The boys' and girls' boarding schools, at Baraka, are all that we have to report. In the boys' school there have been about thirty-five regular scholars, and quite a number of scattering day scholars. The girls' school has numbered fourteen. Mr. Preston has had the entire charge of the boys' school, with one native female assistant teacher. The girls' school has been under Mrs. Walker's care, with a native teacher. Mrs. Preston teaches the girls sewing. The improvement in the schools, the past year, has been as great as in any preceding period. All the four freemen

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received to the church within the year, have been educated more or less in the mission school, and two of them have now returned to it, to prepare for preaching the gospel. One of the boys in the school, from Kama, professes a hope in Christ.

We are laboring in weakness, but the power is with God, in whom is our trust. He can work, and has worked, by feeblest instrumentalities. He has ever provided men, and we trust that he will still provide.

Mestern Turkey.

MARSOVAN.

LETTER FROM MR. LEONARD, JANUARY 27, 1863.

MR. LEONARD mentions the fact, that at length they have a native preacher at Marsovan; he is therefore able to take more time for touring, and in this letter he gives account of one tour, performed some months before he wrote. The letter is long, and parts of it must be omitted; but the narrative is one of very considerable interest.

Visit to Vezir-Keopren-Objects in View.

Let me give you, first, some account of a visit to Vezir-Keopren, in the month of October-the first visit ever made to that place, by a missionary. This is a large town, corresponding to the shiretown of a county, situated about twentyfive miles north of Marsovan, and has under its jurisdiction a large number of Greek and Turkish villages. My object in going was threefold-to settle a quarrel with the rulers of the town, about a house which was undergoing repairs for a native helper and his school; to publish the gospel more openly than it had been preached hitherto in that place, in the face of rapacious tyranny; and, incidentally, to execute a commission from the agent of the Emperor of France, who is collecting all possible light from ancient inscriptions and other monuments, to illustrate his Life of Julius Casar, now in press. The Pasha had

sent a guard from Amasia to accompany me wherever I desired, and Baron Yeghia was requested to join the party, to assist as occasion might require.

Journey-Pleasant Incident.

Setting out about noon, October 22, we crossed the spur of a mountain, and lodged at a Turkish village called Boyaliji. That mountain crest had become a sacred spot,—a kind of Olivet in its associations,—for it was to that place that I conducted the venerable and beloved missionary, Dr. Dwight, just a year ago, and there I received his parting benediction. Tender emotions were kindled as we passed.

Our host at Boyaliji was a clever man. He had seen something of the world, and though his name was Mohammed, he was quite willing that men of other creeds should follow their religion better than he did his own. As we all knelt, *a la Turc*, around the low, circular table, to partake of supper, a momentary pause in the conversation gave me opportunity to remark that it was our custom to give thanks before eating. Mohammed's reply was gratifying and significant;—"I knew your custom, and was about to propose it!"

Next day, passing the town of Kavza, or Cauvsa, whose hot baths have been the resort of invalids ever since the days of Strabo, and turning westward, then northward, over a well wooded range of hills which, according to Hamilton,* separates the waters of the Yeshil, or Green River, from those of the Kuzul, or Red River, (the Holys,) we descended at noon to the suburbs of Vezir-Keopren.

Moslem Intolerance Diminished.

To avoid the inconvenience of alighting in a strange city without a place to lodge in, the guard was sent forward, to present our letters of commendation to the Moodir and provide rooms, while I

^{*} Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus and Armenia, by William J. Hamilton, Vol. I., p. 333.

remained, with the servant, at a small village on the road. The village, being near the city, had no special room assigned to guests, and custom did not freely admit us to a private house. To my surprise I was shown to the mosque, , and bidden to tie my horses in its front yard. Formerly a Giaour, or infidel, (as all Christians were denominated,) who should have dared set foot in a mosque, might have expected to be a head shorter before sunset. But the manners of Moslems have softened in this respect. Close by the pulpit stairs I spread my rug, and with saddle-bags for a pillow, took welcome rest. The men who brought us refreshments were disposed to make friendly acquaintance. Without forgetting the obligations of hospitality and the proprieties of the place, we "reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come."

The House Business Settled.

Arriving at Vezir-Keopren, our first business was to call on the civil magistrate, and cause him to summon the council, to settle the quarrel about the house. This quarrel originated in the attempt to open windows over the street, -the only possible way of lighting the two rooms we had rented, one of which was to serve for the helper's family, and the other for a school-room and place of Turks who were a hundred prayer. years behind the more enlightened of their own nation, were alarmed at the appearance of a new sect among them. Greeks and Armenians, equally ignorant of their own interests, raised a great hue and cry about a Protestant church being established there, as though it were a veritable part of Satan's kingdom. The Mufti turned over the smoky leaves of ancient canons, and ascertained that it is unlawful to open windows which may overlook a neighbor's garden, even if a highway be between! In the midst of this general bluster, the magistrate and council took the matter in hand. Stimulated by bribes, they broke up the

work, sent home the carpenters, and put the owner of the house in prison!

It is not easy to change the politics of a man who has once committed himself. I held in my hand a letter from an influential merchant, Mr. King, of Amasia, who had kindly interested himself in the strife, a rather tame order from the Pasha, and the charter of the Protestant community. Though these were all brought to bear, successively, upon the council, it was not till after much bantering that they began to give way. Like the Roman Governor in the case of Paul, these turbaned grandees doubtless "hoped that money should have been given" by us. A bribe, larger than that which they had already "eaten," would have made short work of the matter. This was hinted to us, in a roundabout way, but of course we could have no fellowship with such works of darkness; we preferred to yield a part of our rights. Having attained the main object of our efforts, we accepted a compromise, allowing the windows of one of the rooms to be opened a handbreadth above the height of a man's stature,-mere skylights. Two considerations reconciled us to this arrangement; first, our meetings will be less likely to be disturbed by brickbats and bullets than if the windows were lower; and secondly, a little light will make room for more. The gospel once admitted, will soften bigotry and gradually annul unrighteous customs, as it has in other places, and then we can knock down our mud walls and build larger. The result was regarded as the triumph of Protestantism, and it helped our cause in other places as well.

Searching for Relics.

The noise and tumult over, we had a very agreeable diversion the next day, perambulating the city in search of relics of antiquity. The wondering crowd at our heels could not understand for what possible reason this man with a hat was turning over old blocks of marble, and copying inscriptions which nobody could read. At a village in the suburbs, where a fragment bearing a Greek inscription had been built into the wall of a very old mosque, we were not a little amused at the alarm manifested by a crowd of Turkish women, who really thought we had come to take away their place and nation. The Russian Emperor, with his body guard, suddenly dashing into town, or a squad of rebels coolly taking an inventory of property for confiscation, could not have caused a greater panic.

The Sabbath.

Sabbath morning, invitations were sent to the khans, and coffee-shops, for all who wished to come and hear the gospel. Our previous day's work had helped to advertise us, yet we expected that few, if any, would venture to hear a sermon. But in this we were happily disappointed. Our room was early filled with a respectful audience, of about forty souls. The entire day was occupied in the informal exposition of Scripture, singing and prayer; and religious tracts were freely distributed, to follow up, and nail in a sure place, the truths spoken.

Thus have I recorded the beginning of a gospel work at Vezir-Keopren. The corner-stone of civil and religious liberty has been laid. A few weeks after this visit, the native helper K. removed his family to that place.

Need of More Helpers.

At the close of his letter, Mr. Leonard refers to the urgent need, in that field, of more well educated native helpers, and the importance, therefore, of increased effort to raise up such men. He speaks of the insufficient education of many now employed, and then says:

Moreover, every successful effort to extend the knowledge of Christ, and push the work into towns and villages around us, inevitably creates a new demand. While writing this very sentence, I have been interrupted by a delegation from a village twenty-seven

miles distant, who came to ask for a preacher! They state, that in almost every family there may be found some one who knows how to read; that they have a few Bibles among them, and are convinced that this is the right way; and now they want to know if I cannot promise them a spiritual guide, provided six families openly declare themselves Protestant. It was hard, indeed, to give them a negative answer; but this is not the first nor the fifth application of this kind which we have been compelled to reject. And what enhances our sorrow is, that without a spiritual guide these seekers after truth have probably just light enough to creep out of Armenianism and stumble into the snare of Romanism, already laid for them. Yesterday a petition of the same kind came from the opposite direction-a town near the Black Sea-where a dozen souls assemble to search the Scriptures, and are waiting for some Philip to come up and sit with them. But while these things are so, we shrink from lengthening our cords, because there is nothing with which to strengthen our stakes.

Syria Mission.

SIDON.

STATION REPORT.

FROM reports of the Beirut and Abeih stations of the Syria mission, somewhat extended extracts were published in the last number of the Herald. The report from Sidon, since received, is full, and of much interest; but the general impression produced by the statements respecting the various out-stations, would be much the same as that made by other communications, and for want of room, only a few paragraphs of the report will be given here.

The angel of death has not been permitted to enter our dwellings, but he has been busy in those of our native brethren; and disease has been commissioned, again and again, to interrupt our plans and teach us our frailty, and has greatly crippled the working force of our station. Some promising movements, in different parts of our district, have proved transient and fallacious, and many of the hopes cherished, both with reference to individuals and communities, have fallen to the ground. Yet the year has been, on the whole, one of decided progress; and whatever may have been the fluctuations of the surface, we can see that the tide has been rising, and that the waters of life have been extending and deepening over the whole of our field.

The want of a suitable place of worship has been greatly felt for some time past, in Sidon; but this want is now likely to be met by means of a generous donation for this purpose, from Hugh Tennent, Esq., of Glasgow, supplemented by the liberality of a few friends in the United States.

The Sheik of Deir Mimas, who was the leader of the Protestant movement there while it was merely political in its character, has gone back to the Greek church, finding the way of truth too straight for him. He tried hard to take back with him some of his companions, but signally failed, and his departure proved rather a benefit to the Protestant community, as some had been prevented from joining it by his influence.

Efforts of Papists.

Merj-Aiyun has been made, within the year, the scene of a most painful and disgusting attempt at proselyting, on the part of the Papists. The people being hard pushed by the Government, Papal agents came forward and offered to pay the taxes of such as would acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. Nearly all the Greeks of the Merj, and two or three weak Protestants, shamelessly sold themselves. So unblushingly open was the transaction, that even the Maronites were ashamed of their new co-religionists, and the Moslems did not fail to pour their scorn upon a Christianity thus exhibited. To

complete the farce, the Papists finally fell back from their engagement, leaving the people to pay their own taxes. The miserable dupes were thus left in a ludicrous state of *betweenity*, ashamed either to call themselves Romanists or to return to the Greek church.

Cana-Missionary Spirit.

At Cana, early in the year, a large body of the Greek Catholics joined our congregation. But this movement being at the bottom purely selfish and worldly. soon subsided, and the majority of the new Protestants returned to their old Aside from this, however, our church. community there has increased in numbers during the year, and there is also decided progress visible in the spiritual apprehensions of most of the congregation. Through the liberality of John Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow, we have been provided with means sufficient to build a chapel at that place.

Before closing this report, allusion should be made to the interesting development of the missionary spirit which has taken place during the year, throughout our entire field. No less than six different societies have been formed. embracing nearly all the Protestants of the various towns and villages, and a commendable degree of zeal and liberality has been shown by the members. in collecting and in contributing. The sum thus collected for the spread of the gospel in 1862, exceeds one hundred dollars; which will not appear a small amount to any one who knows the extreme poverty of most of our congregations.

Help Needed.

The statements of this report indicate, not only the present condition of this portion of the Lord's vineyard, but also the great amount of work there is to be done, and the pressing need of more laborers. For several years past, the work has been growing on our hands, and we have been crushed down with a sense of

our inadequacy to meet its ordinary demands, to say nothing of extraordinary calls and exigencies. And now, at the close of another year, we are obliged with deep sorrow to record, that one of our number, [Mr. Lyons,] is so reduced in health, from labor too long continued under the influence of chronic disease, as to be absolutely laid aside; leaving the whole work of our extended district substantially on the shoulders of one man. In these circumstances, it is not only our duty to pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into his harvest, but we are bound also to cry aloud to his church, and to her agents in the missionary work, entreating them no longer to delay the full occupation of a field so wide, and apparently so ripe for the harvest.

BEIRUT.

LETTER FROM MR. JESSUP, MARCH 10, 1863.

THIS letter affectingly follows up the appeal from Syria published in the Herald for May. Though somewhat long, it is in every part of so much importance, that nothing can well be omitted.

Progress Demanding Help.

There is so much to be written now, about the gospel work in Sy ia, that I hardly know where to begin. There is progress, growth and life. There is not only encouragement to labor, but so numerous are the calls for missionary visiting and preaching, and so many the applications for schools and instruction, that we know not what to do. Seed sown years ago is springing up, and in places where we had least expected it. Delegation after delegation, of men from various villages and different sects, call upon and write to us, entreating us not to neglect them. They ask for preachers, and we have none to send. They ask for schools, and we have not the means to support them. We are in great straits, and lay the case before our Christian brethren at home, throwing the responsibility upon those to whom God has given the means, and especially upon the young men in course of preparation for the ministry.

The letter written by this mission at the recent meeting, asking for reinforcements, contained a summary of the facts in the case, and I hope it will be read and pondered by the churches. Since that was written, we have additional facts to report, and new sources of encouragement.

New Calls.

The people of the village of Ain Kunyeh, near the Lake of Merom, on the upper waters of the Jordan, have with one consent turned away their priest, shut up their place of worship, and are entreating one of our Protestant helpers to come and teach them the way of life.

A few Sabbaths since, while we were assembled for divine service in the Beirut chapel, a crowd of thirty men came in, and with difficulty found seats, so full was the chapel already. Upon inquiry, after service, we learned that they are from the village of Rasheiya-el-Wady, north of Mount Hermon, and are a part of the residue of the people who escaped the massacre in that place in 1860. Their priests and bishop have abused them so cruelly and shamelessly, -in depriving them of their indemnities, granted by the Turkish Government,-that they have begun to search after the truth, and are ready to declare themselves Protestants. They ask for a teacher or native preacher, but we can give them only the most indefinite promises.

On my recent visit to Tripoli, with my brother, it was painful to be obliged to refuse the applications received from the people in the surrounding villages. In the village of *Bano*, one of the leading men, named Weheby, who has for a long time been seeking after the truth, has at length taken a firm stand, amid a storm of persecution which few could withstand. His house was plundered; his family, one of the first in that region, rose against him; he was seized by a mob, at the instigation of the Greek priests, long spikes and a hammer were brought, and the infuriated villagers hurried him out to the gardens, there intending to crucify him. He submitted without a struggle, exclaiming, "Thus did they to Stephen, and thus to my Saviour; and I am not afraid to die for Him." They would doubtless have carried out their murderous design, had not the Lord, in his providence, just at that moment, caused our friend and brother Ishoc el Kefroony, a well-known and influential Protestant from a neighboring village, to approach, and by the most strenuous exertions, so intimidate some of the leading men of the town as to procure his release. Weheby writes, begging us to send a missionary to that district and a teacher to his village; but we are absolutely unable to do it.

Twenty men from the village of Koryet-el-Hosson, near the famous castle Kolat-el-Hosson, half-way between Tripoli and Hums, write that they too have seen the light, and wish some one to come and instruct them; but what can we do for them when the twenty-five men of Sheikh Mohammed, who petitioned us some time since, have been sent away empty?

Hums-New Persecutions.

The state of things in Hums, also, awakens deep solicitude. The native brethren there wish an ordained minister, who can administer the ordinances. Some of them wish to unite with the church, and have their children baptized; and they feel it to be a trial, that neither a marriage nor a funeral service can be performed among them. They have made out a formal call to one of the native preachers in the southern part of the field, but it is doubtful whether he will accept. Letters have just been received from them, giving accounts of new persecutions which have broken out. One of the brethren was going to the place of worship on the Sabbath, when he was attacked by a Greek and beaten: and when he went to the Governor to complain, he was thrown into prison without a trial. Another was sitting quietly in his shop, at work, when he was attacked and severely beaten, and before he could shut his shop, was complained of by the assailant and cast into prison. The Wakeel of the Protestants went to the Government, but was insulted and compelled to retire. It is difficult for us in Beirut, more than a hundred miles away, to attend to the case as it demands, and there should be a missionary in Tripoli, at least to care for these persecuted brethren. We hope, through the kind assistance of Mr. Rogers, the English Consul in Damascus, to obtain redress for the injuries done our brethren, but the great want remains still untouched, in their need of spiritual oversight and instruction.

Tripoli-An Interesting Case.

In Tripoli there has occurred a pleasing testimony to the power of pure religion. Our native brother Yanni has for years stood all alone in that city, a witness for the truth. His friends and relatives, belonging to the most influential circle in the city, have combined to ridicule, harass, and persecute him. Among these relatives was his only brother, Ishoc, younger than himself, a proud, self-satisfied man, upon whom they looked as the only one to maintain their honor, so disgraced by Yanni's course in becoming a Protestant. Years rolled by, and Yanni prayed for his brother, and lived the gospel before him, amid persecution and scorn. In December, Ishoc was taken sick, and felt that his end was nigh. His brother's praver seemed answered. He refused to see a priest, or to have a saint or a picture mentioned in his presence. He begged his brother to sit by his side and read the gospel, and pray. When the joyous parts of the Bible were read, he

said, "No! not joy for me now. Read about what Christ suffered for me. My trust is in Jesus, the only Redeemer." This he repeated again and again, acknowledging his sin, and declaring his trust in Christ alone. He died uttering the name of "Christ, the only Redeemer." The family were deeply affected. They felt that he died a true believer, and yet he rejected all their vain forms and ceremonies, and creature worship. Yanni is deeply afflicted, but greatly comforted. Truly, the consistent lives and prayers of God's people are not in vain.

Deputations from Brummana and Amyon.

A few days since, a deputation called upon me from the village of *Brummana*, three hours distant, on Lebanon. Nearly thirty men unite in asking for a missionary and a school. It is a place noted for hard-heartedness and religious ignorance, but it is a large village, and to commence a work there would be an important missionary enterprise. In view of our straitened circumstances, in numbers and means, we have to put them off, hoping that we may make the village our summer residence; in which case we may be brought into contact with the people.

This morning a white-bearded priest called, with his brother, an aged man, and several younger men, from the village of *Amyon*, near Tripoli. They declare their wish to become Protestants, and beg most earnestly for a school. They belong to a large and powerful family, and the Lord may use them as the entering wedge, to open that strong Greek district to the gospel. What shall we answer them?

Beirut-Inquirers.

In Beirut I have now two evening religious exercises during the week, one on Wednesday evening for the study of the Bible, and a class of catechumens on Tuesday evening, numbering about twenty, most of whom are candidates for church membership. A number of them are men of adult years, and about onehalf are young women, the spiritual experience of some of them being very remarkable. Three have been seeking Christ "sorrowing" for several months, and seem overwhelmed, at times, with a sense of sin and unworthiness. One, a young widow from Hasbeiya, has been at our house every day, for a long time, to seek counsel and prayers, and to ask Mrs. J. to pray with her.

One of the young men was converted while in Abeih seminary, last summer, and was recently thrown into prison in Beirut, on account of having become surety for a business employer. He had been in prison some time before we heard of it; and when released, he said that he had found great comfort in reading his Testament and praying, while alone within the walls, and that the trial had been greatly blessed to him. Another of the men was formerly a maker of "shrines for Diana,"-a painter of pictures to be worshiped in the churches,-and lived in Zahleh. He is now a carpenter in Beirut, a simpleminded, humble believer, and enjoys instruction in spiritual things.

The native missionary society have finished their first year, and entered upon the second with new zeal. There is a spirit of activity and life among the native brethren which it is refreshing to see, and they will do what they can to aid in spreading the light; but the harvest is very great and the laborers, alas, very few.

A Call from Damascus.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a letter from the Rev. J. A. Frazier, of Damascus, dated March 9. He writes: "Yesterday, about a dozen men from *Rasheiya-el-Wady* came to worship with us. We met them this morning, and learned that they are about twenty persons, of the *Syrian Catholic church*, who desire to be connected with the Protestants. We understood from these men, that a number of persons belonging to the Greek church had become Protestants, and had made known their wishes to the missionaries in Beirut. Those whom we saw, desire to unite with those from the Greek church, and thus form a Protestant sect in Rasheiya. We told them we would write you to-day concerning this matter."

Now what shall I write in reply? I am about to confer with Dr. Thomson and Dr. Van Dyck, but what can we do, more than cry to our American brethren across the sea, "Come over and help us?" We have still further information, that nearly a hundred families in the *Bukaa*, south of Zahleh, wish to become Protestants. What shall we tell them? With more than we can do at our own stations, and such calls as these on every side, is it not plain that we must have help?

MISCELLANIES.

STATISTICS OF CHRISTIANITY IN CEYLON | AND INDIA.

One of the missionaries in Ceylon has forwarded the following statistical statements, from the Colombo Otserver.

Taken according to race, the population of Ceylon is, we believe, fairly expressed by the following figures :

European, .						2,500	
European Desc	enda	nts,				4,000	
Malays, Javane	se, I	Parsee	es, &	ce.		4,000	
Veddahs, (Abo	rigin	es,)				2,000	
Moormen, .						130,000	
Tamils, (includ	ing I	mmi	gran	ts,)		700,000	
Singalese, (Low	Cou	ntry	k Ka	ındya	n) 1,	157,500	
Total,					.2,	000,000	

The Island contains 25,000 square miles, or 15,000,000 acres of surface. This gives 81 inhabitants to the square mile, and 74 acres to each man, woman and child. Divided according to the religion they profess, we believe we may class the population as follows:—The Roman Catholic priests put in a claim to 150,000 adherents, but we believe our figures are nearer the mark. viz., Protestants, 40,000; so that of the two millions of human beings who inhabit Ceylon, only seven per cent profess Christianity in any form. The Protestants may, we believe, be classed as follows: Episcopalians, 17,000; Presbyterians and Congregationalists, 10,000; Wesleyans, 10,000; Baptists, 3,000;—total, 40,000.

Amongst the Christians we include the whole of the 6,500 Europeans and European Descendants, 1,000 of the Veddahs, 92,000 of the Singalese, and 40,500 of the Tamils. We then get the religious constituents of our population much as follows:

Christians,	Romanists, Protestants,	: :		100,000 40,000	
Buddhists an	nd Demon wor orshipers of S	shiper	в, .	· • .	1,065,000
	ns, (Moors, M pers, &c. &c.	alays, .		ese, &c.	E 000
					2,000,000

That only seven per cent of the population of Ceylon should profess Christianity, and that only two per cent should be Reformed or Protestant Christians, will be melancholy facts, pregnant with solemn reflections to many of our readers. But so it is. after all that has been done to preach the gospel and distribute the Bible. The darkness of the picture, in our case, is relieved only when the contrast presented by continental India is regarded. In Ceylon it may be said that *something* has been done, not merely to sap the outworks of heathenism, but to build up the edifice of Christianity. If ours is the day of small things, what are we to say to India, (British and Independent.) with her two hundred millions against our two, and her less than half a million of Christians; say one-fourth of one per cent only against our seven per cent. When we say half a million, we allow for 120,000 native Christians connected with Protestant missions; for 120,000 European Christians, including the civil service, army, navy, merchants, planters, &c.; and we give the most liberal margin for Romanists,—Papal, and Portuguese, Syrian, Armenian, &c. Subjected merely to the numerical test, Christianity may be said to have made but small progress, either in India or Ceylon; but a preparative work has been done, and is quietly but surely going on, of which numbers are no criterion.

THE WORK IN MADAGASCAR.

The April number of the London Society's *Missionary Magazine*, contains letters from Mr. Ellis, giving intelligence of the continued progress of the kingdom of Christ in Madagascar. On the 29th of November, he wrote:

During the week before I dispatched my last packet, several Christians from Ambohimanga, a town twelve or fourteen miles to the north of this, and the ancient capital of the kingdom, came to invite our assistance in introducing Christian education and the public worship of God, in that important place. It was considered the stronghold of idolatry and of the superstition of the country, having been the hereditary domain of the most powkeep pace.

erful and determined advocates of the system which supported sorcery, astrology, the tangena, and all the other sources of intimidation and oppression which belong to the past of Madagascar. The natives had also declared that neither the white man nor his worship should ever enter Ambohimanga. The Christians from that place, and some of the principal Christians here, represented that it would effectually open the way of access for the gospel if the King would give them a place for a chapel and school-house, and if I would nay them a visit. On my application, the King liberally gave them an excellent site for chapel and school, expressed his approval of my visiting the place to preach to the people, and directed one of his officers to accompany me, to inform the authorities that I came with his entire approval, and that he relied on their loyalty for my friendly reception, and the uninterrupted observance of Christian worship by those who might accompany me, as well as by the Christian residents in the place.

After giving some account of incidents till they entered the gateway of the town, he says :

Thus the heathen authorities and soldiers, with the music of the drum, and the Christians with their song of praise to God, pro-ceeded up the steep and stony path to the centre of the town, where the officers had another saluting, cc., while we were led to the house in which the Christians, exceeding two hundred in number, were also singing the praises of God. The crowd that attended us and surrounded the house rendered entrance difficult, but we found the walls of the interior covered with mats, the people seated on the matted floor, and we took our seats on some chairs in front of a table near the window. Andriambelo, an excellent native address to the Christians within, and the heathen outside the building, from 1 Peter ii. 17, as exhibiting the basis of Christian character, and the rule of Christian life. We adjourned for refreshment and met again, when I gave a brief, plain exposition of the parable of the prodigal son, as illustrating the character, patience, and unchanging love of God to erring and alienated men. When we left the house, the authorities met us with a present of poultry, rice, &c., which we left for the Christians, who, with the authorities, accompanied us to the bottom of the hill, from which it had been said we should be driven with stones, where we took leave and proceeded to the village of Fenoarivo, six miles distant, where we found a congregation of 300 persons assembled in a newly erected village chapel. We entered, and joined their devotions, and my companion. Andriambelo, addressed them on their privileges and encouragements; and after commending them to the care and blessing of the great Head of the Church, we resumed our journey home-ward. My native companions were overcome with investigation of the formation of the with joy at the successful issue of our efforts, and said that as Ambohimanga, the heredi-tary domain of the late Sovereign and her chief adherents, the firmest supporters of the superstitions of their country, and the most formidable opponents of the Christians, had been opened to the gospel, no other place in

December 16, he wrote again :

I have little to add to the contents of my last letter, except to report the continued extension of the gospel, and the steady increase of the number of those who come forward, monthly and weekly, to take upon themselves the name of Christ; having given satisfactory, and, in some instances, deeply affecting evidence of having received the truth in the love of it. Thirty were received into the church at one of our places of worship last Sunday, and nineteen on the previous Sunday; and these were all deemed suitable to be welcomed to Christian fellowship. Our young brethren, who are beginning to see more than the surface of the Christianity of Madagascar, (and even its external aspect is improving every day,) are loud and constant in the expression of their admiration and wonder at the great work which the Lord is carrying forward among his people.

"THE STAR OF THE EAST."

Respecting this newspaper, published at Athens, and its editor, Dr. Kalopothakes, Dr. King wrote, March 16: "His paper appears to be gaining in reputation and influence, and I wish all his friends in the United States to know, that I consider it as one of the most important means now used for the good of his nation. His principles are such as I sincerely approve. He believes the Word of God to be the only rule of faith and practice, and declares this to all, without any equivocation. He is generally considered as one of my followers, and has been proclaimed as such, in some of the newspapers; but his talents and his family connections are such, and his conduct is so unexceptionable, that he has influence."

GRATIFYING DONATION.

Within a few years, many liberal contributions have been made by Christians in Great Britain, and by British residents in other lands, specially in India, sometimes directly to the funds of the American Board, and in other cases to aid the operations of particular American missions. The generous assistance thus furnished by Christians of other lands, through the Turkish Missions Aid Society, and often by individuals for special purposes, or to meet special calls, in India and other fields, is well understood. Miscellanies-Donations.

Some citizens of the United States, resident abroad, have also shown that they remember their native land, the wants of its benevolent institutions, the value, and the claim upon their Christian sympathy, of its missionary efforts. A gratifying instance of this has just occurred. An American gentleman residing at Liverpool, England, sends a donation of \$2,000 to the Board, wishing a part of it to be applied to constitute his "esteemed pastor" an honorary member. Such contributions, calculated as they are to attract attention and awaken special interest, examples, as they are, of that expansive Christian charity which does not confine its view to the calls which are pressed at one's own door only, are of special value; doing much more good, in the way of stirring up pure minds to remembrance, and by occasion of the forwardness of others proving the sincerity of their love, than equally large donations from persons from whom they would be more naturally expected. It is fitting to say to the churches at home,-"We do you to wit the grace of God bestowed" upon such donors; and fitting that they should be encouraged by the hope, that the value of such efforts for the cause of Christ will not be merely what would be the worth of so much money coming from any individual or any church at home. There is the added influence of a more marked example of benevolence.

DONATIONS TO THE AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION.

Mr. Hastings, of the Ceylon mission, sends a printed acknowledgment of donations received in Colombo, in aid of the mission of the Board in Ceylon, amounting to £187 12s. 8d. The paper from which the slip was cut is not named, but is supposed to have been the Colombo Observer. The editor introduces the list with the following remarks: "We have received from the Committee set on foot in Colombo, with the view of aiding the mission, the following list of donors to their funds. In publishing it, which we do with much pleasure, we take the opportunity of stating that the Committee do not consider their work accomplished. but are still desirous of obtaining aid, for these deserving missions in the north of the Island; with the funds of which, the fratricidal war now raging in America is likely to continue to make sad havoc. Their claims are great on all connected with the Island, and while we are glad to notice on the following list the names of natives who have derived benefit from the American missionaries, we hope that the next list will contain not only names which do not appear on the present, but that there will also be a goodly number of sums marked 'second subscription.'"

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

A note has been received from New York, which says: "We have decided in Madison Square Church, (Dr. Adams's.) to furnish the families of the congregation, not now supplied, with the Missionary Herald. We trust the reading of this invaluable missionary journal will add to the interest in the great work among our members." A list of 157 names was forwarded, with this note, to whom the publication is to be sent by mail.

EMBARKATION.

Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL and wife, of the Gaboon mission, sailed from New York, April 11, returning to their field. They were accompanied by Miss HELEN W. GREEN, of Plainfield, N. J., who goes to join the mission as a teacher.

DONATIONS.

RECEIVED IN APRIL.

MAINE.

Cumberland co. Aux. So. H. Packard. Tr.		
Auburn, High st. ch. 50 00		
Pownal, Cong. ch. and so. wh. with		
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Franklin co. Aux. So. Rev. I. Rogers, Tr.		
Farmington, Cong. ch. m. c.	28	30
Kennebec co. Conf. of chs.	-	
Gardiner, Cong. so.	7	25
Lincoln co. Aux. So.		20
Bath, W. M. Rogers,	50	00
Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.	00	00
Holden, A debtor, 500		
	10	00
Princeton, Cong. ch. m. c. 500- York Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.	-10	00
Sanford, John Storer, which cons.		
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1863.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire co. Aux. So. A. Duren, Tr. Dublin, Cong. ch. 29,64; m. c. 1,36;	31	00
Grafton co. Aux. So.		
Danbury, Ch. 500		
Hanover, Church and cong. Dart- mouth college, 5) 00-	-55	60
Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. E. S. Russell, Tr.		
Antrim, Pres. ch. and so. 6 25		
New Boston, 1st do. 37,05; Mrs.		
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Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.	0.0	0.0
Hopkinton, Cong. ch. and so.	26	00
Bockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr.		
North Hampton, Miss F. B. Ban- ister. 30 00		
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Colebrook, Cong. ch. and so.	16	
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VERMONT.

Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, St. Johnsbury, Friends, 200; 2d con and so. 72,79;			272	70
Chittenden co. Aux. So. E. A. Fuller, Burlington, Mrs. R. W. Francis,			214	13
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Underhill, do. Orleans co. Aux. So. Rev. A. R. Gray Greensboro', Cong. ch. and so.		r.		00
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West Charleston, Cong. ch.	00 30		-155	00
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	South Deerfield, Monument ch.	T	00		
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	Agawam, Cong. ch. Chicopee Falls, T. W. Carter, wh.	10	22		
	cons. Mrs. ELIAS CARTER an H.				
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	East Granville, Cong. ch. Longmeadow, La. cong. circle, Monson, Kev. D. N. Coburn, Springfield, 1st ch. 81,68; m. c. 44,25; South ch. 52,94; North ch. m. c. 48,79; Olivet ch. m. c. 18,50; W. c. Springfield, 1st cong. ch. m. c.	12			
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	Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. m. c. 7,75; Vine st. ch. m. c. 33,60; South Dedham, Cong. ch. and so. South Franklin, Cong. ch.	41	35		
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	Fairhaven, 1st cong. ch. and so. Mattapoisett, Cong. ch. and so. New Bedford, Mrs. Dr. Read,	131	85		
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Legacies Boston, A Iriend, by H.
Legaces Boston, A friend, by H. W. Fickering, Adm'r, 1,000 00 Conway, William Avery, by Mrs. Maria H. Avery, Ex'x, (of wh. to cons. WILLIAM A. HAwks, of Williamsburg, an H. M. 100;) 114 00 Fitchburg Miss Mary 8. Town.
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NEW JERSEY.				Rome, Cong. ch.	10 (0
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dent, 6;) 20: Clinton street ch.					62 90
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Otsego, do.	7	37		
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Tekonsha, do.	7	60		
White Lake, 1st pres. ch.	3	00-	-300	50
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Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sco	32 10 14 5 3,80 5 5	00 00 25.	4 ARY	80 Z
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 [AR] 2,144	80 Z 14
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 [AR] 2,144 1	80 7 14 80
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 [AR] 2,144 1 350	80 Z 14 80 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 [AR] 2,144 1 350	80 7 14 80
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 [AR] 2,144 1 350	80 Z 14 80 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 [AR] 2,144 1 350	80 Z 14 80 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 [AR] 2,144 1 350	80 Z 14 80 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Scu 489,80; m. t. D. B.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI	00 00 25 ;	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. : FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaffi abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sct 483,80; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau. China, for schools in Fuh- Madras, India, W. H. F. Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at >ept meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tirr num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Esq. 2,50;	32 10 11 5 3,80 SSI 0 5 SSI 0 cha 3 5 SSI 0 cha 3 5 cotla 1 cha 1 22,1 1 upu	00 00 25 ; ON und ud, ins ck- j2; va-	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 Z 14 80 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sct 48,480; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau. China, for schools in Fuh- Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at Sept. meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tirr num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Esq. 2,50; Mankato, Dakota Mission, Cond	32 10 11 5 3,80 SSI 0 5 SSI 0 cha 3 5 SSI 0 cha 3 5 cotla 1 cha 1 22,1 1 upu	00 00 25 ; ON und ud, ins ck- j2; va-	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00 00
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Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff Abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sca 48J,80; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau. China, for schools in Fuh- Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at sept. meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tir num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Esq. 2,50; Mankato, Dakota Mission, Cond prisoners, Mahratta Mission, India :- Ahmednaggur - Lt. J. D. Drummon	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI na 2 sSI na 2 22,1 upu emn nd, 5	00 00 25 , ON und und, ins ck- j2; va- med 30;	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff Abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sca 48J,80; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau. China, for schools in Fuh- Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at sept. meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tir num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Esq. 2,50; Mankato, Dakota Mission, Cond prisoners, Mahratta Mission, India :- Ahmednaggur - Lt. J. D. Drummon	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI na 2 sSI na 2 22,1 upu emn nd, 5	00 00 25 , ON und und, ins ck- j2; va- med 30;	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff Abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sca 48J,80; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau. China, for schools in Fuh- Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at sept. meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tir num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Esq. 2,50; Mankato, Dakota Mission, Cond prisoners, Mahratta Mission, India :- Ahmednaggur - Lt. J. D. Drummon	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI na 2 sSI na 2 22,1 upu emn nd, 5	00 00 25 , ON und und, ins ck- j2; va- med 30;	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff Abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sca 48J,80; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau. China, for schools in Fuh- Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at sept. meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tir num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Esq. 2,50; Mankato, Dakota Mission, Cond prisoners, Mahratta Mission, India :- Ahmednaggur - Lt. J. D. Drummon	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI na 2 sSI na 2 22,1 upu emn nd, 5	00 00 25 , ON und und, ins ck- j2; va- med 30;	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; St. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Pres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff Abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sca 48J,80; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau. China, for schools in Fuh- Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at sept. meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tir num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Esq. 2,50; Mankato, Dakota Mission, Cond prisoners, Mahratta Mission, India :- Ahmednaggur - Lt. J. D. Drummon	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI na 2 sSI na 2 22,1 upu emn nd, 5	00 00 25 , ON und und, ins ck- j2; va- med 30;	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00 00
Oak Grove, Ch. 30; coll. at Indian Camp, 2,45; 8t. Paul, House of Hope pres. ch. m. c. Travers, Tres. ch. Stillwater, Myrtle st. pres. ch. (N. S.) OREGON. Oregon City, Mrs. A. H. S. 1; m. c. 3 FOREIGN LANDS AND MI: STATIONS. Ceylon Mission, Colombo, 850; Jaff abroad, 804,34; Free church of Sca 483,80; Fergus, C. W., A. D. F. Fuh-chau, China, for schools in Fuh- Madras, India, W. H. F. Madura Mission, Avails of catechists at Sept meeting, 1861, 7; J. H. enridge, 2,50; Madura ch. m. c. Malur, 4,27; Sivagunga, 1; Tir num, 3,12; W. Nesbet, Ecq. 2,50; Mankato, Dakota Mission, Cond prisoners.	32 10 14 5 3,80 SSI na 2 sSI na 2 22,1 upu emn nd, 5	00 00 25 , ON und und, ins ck- j2; va- med 30;	4 (AR) 2,144 1 350 16	80 7 14 80 00 00 00

concert coll. 16; native pastors, 13, maternal box, 1, 15; Bombay-Dr. Leith, 50; Cart. D. J. K nelley, 10; Rev. R. Stothert, 15; Ct M. Hoig, 50; Mr. Thos. Graham, 12, Mr. James Brown, 6; Free church, a friend, 1; native church, 33,06; Satara-R. C. Baynor, Esq 10; W. M son, Esq. 25; Lt. G. A. Jacob, 30; n 3,56; Sandwich Islands, Hilo, church, 200; 1	73; 1 (en-	,032 63
nelley, 10; Rev. R Stothert, 15; Ca M. Hoig, 50; Mr. Thos. Graham, 19	1pt.	
Mr. James Brown, 6; Free church,	20;	107 26
Satara-R. C. Baynor, Esq 10; W. M	an-	197 36
son, Esq. 25; Lt. G. A. Jacob, 30; n 3,56;	1. C.	68 56
Sandwich Islands, Hilo, church, 200; tor, 50; native females, 50; Honolu W. Goodale, Esq. 115;	pas-	
W. Goodale, Esq 115;	uru,	415 00
Turkey—Adrianople, m. c. 2; Diarbe m. c. 13,87; boys' missionary so, 3	kir, .42;	
unknown, 40; Constantinople, Rev.	A.	
 W. Goodate, M. P. 189, N. J. 199, Turkey-Adrianople, m. c. 2; Diarbe m. c. 15,87; boys' missionary so, 3 unknown, 40; Constantinople, Rev. Thompson, 5; Cesarea, m. c. 7,04; M sovan, m. c. 8,20; Oroomiah, a nat 195, a native remeasure for Testemante 	ive,	
the Hindoos, 1,05; do. Testaments	for	
1,05; a native woman, for Testaments the Hindoos, 1,05; do. Testaments the Chinese, 1,35; Sivas, m. c. 6; Su na, Rev. E. M. Dodd, 50; avails of	ex-	
change, 220;		358 98
		,628 33
LegaciesAhmednuggur, India, Miss 1 rar,	Far-	13 36
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MISSION SCHOOL ENTER		SE.
MAINE.—Sanford, John Storer, 25; H L. 50c.;	. A.	25 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE Amherst, s. s.	for	
schools in Madura, 25; New Castle, co ch. s. s. 5;	ong.	30 00
MASSACHUSETTS Andover, Mary H	Ien-	
ry's dying legacy for heathen child 12c.; Lenox, cong. ch. s. s. for Mr. W	ash-	
burn's school at Madura, 14,55; Mal Trin. cong. ch. s. s. 30; Westfield, ch. s. s. for Mrs. Ballantine's school,	den, lst	
ch. s. s. for Mrs. Ballantine's school,	25;	69 67
CONNECTICUTJewett City, V. 2; i Haven, North ch. s. s. 20; Newing s. s. 5,35; Norwich, Broadway s. s. Kellogg's class and others, 30; W. M den, ist cong. ch. s. s. 20;little.	ton,	
s. s. 5,35; Norwich, Broadway s. s. I Kellogg's class and others, 30; W. M	Mrs.	
den, 1st cong. ch. s. s. 20; - little . nie's last gift to foreign missions, 1,2	Jen-	78 60
		10 00
NEW YORK.—Cambria, 1st cong. ch. for schools in India, 27; Cortland, 1 Hattie on her death-bed, 50c.; Westfi	ittle	
1st pres. ch. s. s. 20;		52 50
	Brai- Mt.	
Lebanon,		25 00
MARYLAND. — Baltimore, boys in Wilson's s. s.	Dr.	2 00
OH10Athens, s. s. for schools in Turi	key,	
10; a little boy, for Bibles for the heath 8; Radnor, little Lucy Humphrey's e	arn-	
ings by knitting, 1; Ruggles, Juv. n so. 7;	niss.	26 00
M1CHIGAN Medina, 1st cong. ch.	and	
so. children, INDIANA.—Madison, a German,		3 00 20 00
ILLINOIS.—Chicago, Salem st. ch. s. s		9 00
WISCONSIN Green Bay, Pres. ch. s.		5 00
IOWASioux City, Cong. ch. s. s.		7 25
OREGON Oregon City, Children's ision,	un18-	20
FOREIGN LANDSMadras, India,	for	
schools, 60; Montreal, Canada, Zion s. s. 30;	cn.	90 00
		443 72
Donations received in April,	25	,180 31
Legacies,		,500 71
	\$ 45	,681 02
3 TOTAL from September 1st,		
		883 25



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